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took all precautions against yellow fever. The vessel was retained in quarantine 3 miles out in the bay, an officer left on board with instructions to allow no one on board, and to allow no one to leave the vessel.

The captain's apartment being on deck, and isolated from the rest of the crew and passengers, was locked up, no one allowed to enter the room, the crew and passengers being carefully inspected and no one found sick. We returned to the vessel with the autoclave, and thoroughly fumigated the room where the body was; at 4 p. m. the body was placed in a coffin and hermetically sealed, then placed in a skiff and towed to the cemetery and buried before 7 p. m. No funeral was allowed.

After removing the body of the captain, the room was fumigated with formalin, and closed until 10 a. m. of the 11th, when it was opened and allowed to air. I then went in and removed the mattress, bed clothing, and all clothes that had been used by the captain, and had them all burned. The bed clothing, clothing, and apartments of the crew and passengers were then fumigated, and the decks washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

There being no possible chance for the infection of the cargo, on account of its character, and the distance from the captain's room, the following letter was sent to the collector of customs at this port :

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

To the collector of the port :

You are authorized to let Nicolas Castano & Co. unload the steamship *Euskaro*, now in quarantine, under the following conditions : That lighters are to go alongside vessel with men from shore, who must not be allowed to go on board the vessel. The cargo on board must be handled by the crew of the vessel, and none allowed on board of the barges. All work must be done while the sun is up.

As soon as the cargo is removed the vessel will be fumigated, and the effects of the crew and passengers will be passed through the steam chamber, and the vessel released from quarantine.

The crew and passengers are inspected each day, and no sickness has appeared up to this date, and I think there is no danger of another case on account of the temperature, which is about 70°, and only a few of the crew and passengers came in contact with the captain.

Tunas de Zaza.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports 9 deaths during the week, 2 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases. Inspected 7 vessels during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths during the week, 2 from malaria, 1 from intestinal disease, and 1 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases. Inspected 5 vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques, reports no deaths and no contagious diseases reported during the week. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 11, 1899 :

There has been a remarkable drop in the temperature, and it has remained low for the past five days. There has been considerable rain,

and another norther has been trying to make its appearance. Notwithstanding the climatic change, deaths from yellow fever have continued.

The work at the station has not been very much decreased, and we still have very nearly a full complement of officers and men. We are really disinfecting a larger amount of baggage now than during the quarantine, for the reason that nonimmune travel to Florida is now permitted, with the exception of Key West and Miami, but all baggage for southern points has still to be disinfected. Naturally, travel has greatly increased, the Plant Line steamer carrying away from here on Saturday nearly 200 passengers.

In accordance with the Bureau telegram of November 1, suspending quarantine for ports in the United States, and also in accordance with a telegram from Dr. Porter, stating that quarantine regulations in Florida would be removed on the same date, nonimmune travel for Florida points was permitted after November 1. * * * Very few passengers, other than children under 10 years of age, were permitted to leave under these instructions.

An attempt was made the other day by a Key West passenger to run the quarantine and get into Tampa. The party in question, Arthur Edwards, was refused permission by the Florida authorities to go from Key West to Tampa without the usual five days' detention. The man, either acting on a sudden inspiration of his own, or by the advice of some kind friend, decided to come to Havana, land here, purchase a ticket for Tampa, and return on same boat. Unfortunately for him, he had to pass inspection by officers of this Service too many times before he could get away. He was first seen on board by the boarding officer, Dr. Torralbas, and then at this office when he applied for a certificate to go to Tampa. He purchased his ticket, and after he had gone on board the usual comparison of the incoming passenger list with the outgoing list revealed the fact that the man had just arrived from Key West, and that he was taking this out-of-the-way course to run the quarantine. He was accordingly taken off the vessel, with his baggage, just before the steamer sailed, and will be allowed to proceed to Tampa at the expiration of five days from Key West. Although this is the first instance of an attempt of this character, there is no doubt that many others will try to run quarantine in the same manner, but with our system of inspection and reinspection it is hardly possible for such cases to escape us.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Bureau telegram of November 11, directing that no nonimmune travel be permitted from Havana to Key West and Miami, the method in vogue prior to November 1 has been reestablished, and no nonimmune travel is permitted from Havana to any of the infected ports in Florida.

I submit the usual mortality table for the week.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality table for Havana for week ended November 11, 1899.

| Diseases— | Deaths. |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Tuberculosis..... | 15 |
| Yellow fever..... | 5 |
| Pneumonia..... | 4 |
| Enteritis..... | 17 |
| Croup..... | 1 |
| Dysentery..... | 1 |
| Enteric fever..... | 2 |
| Pernicious fever..... | 1 |
| Malaria..... | 1 |
| La grippe..... | 1 |
| Total | 48 |

Report from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 4, 1899:

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report showing a mortality of 24.80 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fever, 2; heart disease, 2; enteritis, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Infectious fever, 1; diphtheria, 1. Fourteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 9 were coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Fifty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Thirty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected and 10 were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 10 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen coasting and 4 foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Act. Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 13 coasting vessels and 4 foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 12 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. No sanitary report was received for the week.

Caibarien.—Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 foreign and 6 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 6 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Two deaths occurred, and no cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported, and the sanitary condition of Caibarien and vicinity is excellent.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 11, 1899:

Matanzas.—Twenty-two deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas dur-